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H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

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The office is supplied with Power Presses and a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

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Office over Parker & Melvin's store,

MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney at Law.

Office with Esq. Bromley, over Pemberton's Store,

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will promptly attend to all calls in the profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,

In the Bennett House.

HE IS PREPARED TO DO

SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING

In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

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Opposite the Court House,

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First-Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Centrally located, east side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

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Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

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S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

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MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT.

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FURNITURE,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL SASSE.

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DEALER IN

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Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

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And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

A Rattlesnake with Two Heads.

A Minnesota exchange says: A large rattlesnake was killed in Brenthitt county a few days ago that proved to be a curiosity. It was perfectly formed, save it had two well-developed necks and heads. The prongs of the necks were about four inches long, and the snake used both heads at the same time, striking with both, and thrusting out its tongues in a spiteful manner, and had the appearance of two snakes—so much so that the person who killed it did not discover the deformity until his snakeship was dead.

David Gray's Estate.

Over his forge bent David Gray,
And thought of the rich man across the way.

"Hammer and anvil for me," he said,
"And weary toil for the children's bread;

"For him soft carpets and pictured walls,
A life of ease in his spacious halls."

The clang of bells on his dressing broke;
A flicker of flame, a whirl of smoke.

Ox in travis, forge grown white hot,
Coat and hat were alike forgot,

As up the highway the blacksmith ran,
In face and mien like a crazy man.

"School house afire!" Men's hearts stood still,
And women prayed, as women will,

While o'er the tumult the wailing cry
Of frightened children rose shrill and high.

Night in its shadows hid sun and earth;
The rich man sat by his costly hearth,

Lord of wide acres and untold gold,
But wifeless, childless, forlorn and old.

He thought of the family 'cross the way;
"I would," he sighed, "I were David Gray."

The blacksmith knelt at his childrens' bed
To look once more at each smiling head.

"My darlings all safe! Oh, God" he cried,
"My sin in Thy boundless mercy hide!

"Only to-day have I learned how great
Hath been Thy bounty and my estate."

Taking Her Down.

Two girls, both young, and one very beautiful, sat conversing in a comfortable sitting-room in a mansion at the West End. The handsomer of the two, Maude Pierson, wore a traveling dress of brown merino, and was evidently resting after a journey.

In spite of certain languor born of fatigue, and her unbecoming dress, the girl was undeniably a beauty, of a gorgeous brunette type. Her companion, passing pretty, was of the same dark tint, but smaller in figure, and far from possessing Maude's great beauty.

"Tell me about everybody," Maude said. "I am fairly hungry for gossip after vegetating nearly two years in that abominable place with my aunt. She has left me an ample fortune, however, so the time was not altogether thrown away."

"Dead?" cried her companion. "You are not in mourning, and—why, Maude, you said you were going to Lady Ralston's this evening."

"So I am. Aunt Maria has been dead six months, and requested me not to wear black and to return to town in November. But, Cora, tell me the news. Who has been the belle of our set since I left?"

"You conceited girl!" laughed her friend.

"Bah! What is the use of duplicity? For, between ourselves, I should be an idiot if I did not know I was handsome. How is Lord Frederick Seymour?"

"One question at a time, though I can answer these two together. The belle has been the object of Lord Frederick Seymour's special devotion since she made her *debut* last month. Mrs. Hursey introduced her. She is a niece, I believe, of old Mrs. Mortimer, who died three years ago and left her all her money."

"But who is she?"

"Her name is Worthington—Esther Worthington."

"Esther Worthington?" cried Maude, sharply. "What is she like?"

"Tall, slender, very fair, with delicate features, and unmistakably a beauty, who sings exquisitely; and, having been on the continent with Mrs. Mortimer, speaks two or three modern languages with fluency."

"How old?"

"About your age, I judge—twenty-four or five."

Maude broke into a harsh laugh.

"Mrs. Mortimer's niece!" she cried. "Well, that is rich! And so young Lord Frederick Seymour is in love with her!"

"He is certainly very devoted. Everybody thinks it will be a match."

"A match!" cried Maude, in another burst of mocking merriment. "Lord Frederick Seymour and Esther Worthington! Well, well! I tell you," she said, with a touch of sarcasm in her tones, "it will not be a match! I will take her down."

"What do you mean?"

"Will this belle be at Lady Ralston's this evening?"

"Probably. But do tell me, Maude, what you know about her?"

"I know enough to cool Lord Frederick Seymour's ardor," said Maude; "and he shall learn the truth. To think of that girl's daring to move in our set!"

"Well, as to that," Cora replied, "being handsome, accomplished, refined, and heiress to double your fortune, Maude, I cannot see where the audacity comes in, especially as Mrs. Hursey has her for a guest, and we all know how particular she is. The Seymours themselves are not prouder than the Hurseys."

"You wait until the evening! I suppose the girl thinks nobody here knows her. I'll humble her! She won't attend any more fashionable parties after I've told my story!"

"But what is your story?"

"You'll hear to-night."

"Tell me now," Cora said, coaxingly.

"No. Let me lie down awhile and rest, or I shall look like a ghost this evening."

A very brilliant ghost it would have been to resemble Maude Pierson, as she entered Lady Ralston's saloon a few hours later. An evening dress of garnet velvet, cut to display the beautifully rounded shoulders and arms, and trimmed with rich black lace, ornaments of diamonds, and a cluster of white flowers in the jetty braids of hair, all heightened her queenly beauty.

Looking across the crowded room, she recognized her rival in a tall, slender girl, who wore white lace over peach-colored satin, and ornaments of fretted gold. Lord Frederick Seymour was already in attendance, apparently, for he was leading this lady to the head of a quadrille just forming when Maude entered. The sight stimulated anew all the hatred of Esther Worthington that had been roused by Cora's description.

A cold-hearted, calculating woman, devoted to dress, wealth and luxury—selfish to her heart's core, carrying the smiling face of a belle over a bitter envy of all more fortunate than herself—Maude Pierson had never felt the touch of womanhood until her heart opened to Lord Frederick Seymour.

An orphan, dependent upon an aunt devoted to the frivolities of fashion, Maude's education had been superficial, and an undue value had been given in her thoughts to the advantages of birth, position and fortune.

Miss Pierson was very proud of the blue blood in her own veins; and Maude's success as a belle was as much a triumph to her aunt as to herself.

When the long illness set in that drove Miss Pierson to the seclusion and quiet of a country home, her niece had begun to hope that the attentions of "Lord Fred." were more than those called for by the ordinary requirements of society.

It had been a great blow to her to be suddenly whirled out of the vortex of London gaiety, to be buried alive in the little town where much of her childhood had passed, under her aunt's care. But she was far too polite to murmur loudly, and when her relative died, it was with the firm conviction that all Maude's tender care and devotion were dictated by warmest affection. It was singularly characteristic of Miss Pierson that in her will she stipulated that Maude should return to London six months after her death, and wear no mourning. In one of their last interviews she said to her: "You will soon be twenty-five, Maude, and you shall not bury yourself here next winter. It might ruin your prospects of a good match."

And Maude, secretly exultant, wept copiously as she assured her dear aunt that "Society would have no charms for her were she to be deprived of her life-long companion."

Yet the six months dragged wearily when she thought of Lord Frederick Seymour. Would he love her better for her golden charms, or did he know her fortune, after all was small, compared with his own princely income? Had a fairer face eclipsed her memory?

Carefully during the long summer did the beautiful brunette cherish her own charms, and gloriously did they repay her care when she burst upon her old friends, more superbly handsome than ever, at Lady Ralston's reception.

Esther Worthington, looking at her as she entered the room, turned to her companion, saying, in a low tone: "Is not that Miss Pierson?"

"Yes. Is she not handsome?"

"Magnificently so! I can scarcely imagine a more queenly beauty. She was not a very pretty child, dark and thin. Will she recognize me, I wonder, as easily as I do her?"

"You were children when you last met?"

"About twelve years old; but we lived near each other for six years before that. Will she look down upon me now as scornfully as she did then?"

"Hush, you pain me!" was the reply. "Try to forget the dark days."

"Nay, for they make happy ones all the brighter," was the gentle reply. "Bow to your partner!"

For the music of the quadrille sounded in the long room, and attention was required to the intricacies through which Miss Worthington and her partner proposed to lead their set.

When it was over, Esther, leaning on her partner's arm, turned to find herself confronting Maude Pierson. With a sweet smile, she extended her hand.

"Have you forgotten me?" she asked.

"I remember you well," was the reply, in a freezing tone, "and I confess my surprise is very great to meet a charity girl amongst my friends."

"A charity girl!" cried several voices.

"You may doubt me," said Maud, answering them, "but let Miss Worthington deny, if she can, that she was taken from a charity school to be the nursery maid of Mrs. Thurston, my aunt's cousin and neighbor. Let her deny, if she can, that she did a menial's work for years in their house. She may palm herself off as Mrs. Mortimer's niece upon strangers, but I, knowing her, decline the honor of her acquaintance."

The delicate, beautiful Esther Worthington grew very pale during this insulting address, but she drew herself erect as haughtily as Maude Pierson herself, as that young lady ceased to speak.

"All you have said is quite true," she replied, "and my *only reason* for concealing the facts you now force upon my friends was the request of my dear aunt, Mrs. Mortimer. Mrs. Hursey, Lady Ralston, and several others of those who honor me with their friendship, know well the family history you force me to relate to our friends here. You will pardon me for obtruding my private affairs upon you; but since Miss Pierson has attacked my veracity, I must defend it. My parents were married against the wishes of my mother's father, who carried his resentment to the grave, and cut my mother out of his will. When I was a babe, my father died; and my mother, ill, feeble, penniless, was taken to the workhouse where she, too, died. Her sister, Mrs. Mortimer, was in Canada at the time, and unaware of my existence.

"What Miss Pierson has so delicately told you of my childhood is quite true. I was taken from the workhouse to fill a servant's place; but my employers were kind, and I was allowed to attend school in the winter. I think they will testify that if my duties were menial, they were faithfully performed. When I was thirteen, my aunt returned home and found me out. Since then I have been her charge, and the kindest love was lavished upon me me until, at her death, I became the guest of my friend, Mrs. Hursey. I hope you will pardon me for taking up so much of your time; and if you desire, with Miss Pierson, to decline the further acquaintance of a workhouse girl, I can only accept your decision with some regret for a deceit that was only in accordance with the wishes of the dead."

"Stay a moment," said Lord Frederick Seymour, as the friends of the beautiful girl would have pressed more warmly than ever around her; "let me speak one word. By the request of Miss Worthington, I have refrained from mentioning the honor she has conferred upon me, and which is the overcoming pride and happiness of my life. When I asked her to become my wife, to give me the priceless treasure of her love, she told me the story you have just heard, and I, too, joined my entreaties to those of her aunt. "Not, he added, haughtily, "that I valued my future wife the less, but that I understood that, even in our society there are some ignoble enough to count her early misfortunes as a shameful fact, and ignore the beauty of character that could keep her noble, pure and true, even in the lowly home to which the misfortunes of her parents condemned her. Miss Worthington will you take my arm to the conservatory?—you are pale, and need rest."

With an air of tender affection, of fond pride, he led her through the group of friends who spoke warmest words as she passed.

Finding her a seat near the fountain, he said, in a low tone: "I am glad they all know it, Essie, for a secret is a troublesome burden."

"But, you—oh, Fred, if it shames you"—

"Hush! I never honored you so highly, or loved you so fondly, as I did when that girl found insulting taunts answered by your own dignified frankness. We will not speak of it again. Rest here till I bring you an ice, and we will return to our friends."

"Maude," Cora said, as the girls unbound their hair in their own room before retiring, "I don't think your little scene was altogether a success. From the warmth of her friends, when Esther Worthington returned to the drawing-room, and Lord Frederick Seymour's devotion, I really imagine you placed that lady upon a higher pedestal of favor than ever, in your amiable endeavor to take her down."

Ida Lewis.

A Newport (R. I.) correspondent writes: On my last day I had a sail and a fish all alone in the bay, and I improved the occasion to pay my respects to Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine who has saved over a dozen lives at sea amid storms before which the bravest quailed, and where stout-hearted men did not dare to venture. Miss Lewis is no longer young, and she has an honest weather-beaten face, but her manners are graceful and those of a lady—quiet, natural and unassuming. She converses easily and only talks of herself when questioned. I was sorry to hear from her that her health was failing her. I heard from other sources that she had married not long ago and been disappointed in her choice. I could not but feel for her great pity united to the greatest respect. The evening before I had seen one of those silken, unnatural rich women of fashion, such as they have at Newport, sitting in her chariot arrayed in her laces, flounces, ribbons and diamonds, with a puppy dog in her fair, taper arms, the object evidently of her tenderest solicitude, and, the day before that, another woman in a railroad car, traveling about with a cat. And here was this good, quiet, brave little woman, living the livelong year off in the rocks, shut off for most of the year from any society except her mother, yet contented and happy in the practice of duty, keeping brave watch for the suffering and putting out in her boat through the raging storm, periling her own life to save the lives of those who were utter strangers to her, and all the while bearing her honors as meekly as if she had been some simple village maiden.

Slaughter of Cattle Thieves.

A special from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says a private letter, received at Fort Ellis, gives an account of a fight between cattle thieves and a party of pursuers in the Cheyenne country, Kansas, some days ago. It seems a large number of cattle had been stolen during the past summer, and it was finally determined by the herders and owners to put a stop to it and make an example of the thieves. In this instance it is said some 7,000 cattle were run off from Western Kansas and Colorado by twelve robbers, who started North with them. A party of fifteen rangers, well armed and mounted, started in pursuit, and, after a hard ride of five days, came upon the thieves in the extreme northwestern part of Kansas, surrounded them while at supper, killed seven of them, hanged another to a tree, and recovered all the cattle. None of the rangers were hurt, the surprise being so complete the robbers had no chance to return the fire or make any resistance.

Why He Carried a Wooden Pistol.

A war correspondent writes from Varna: I found a crowd of officers who were examining a rough wooden revolver that had been taken from the belt of a dead Russian lieutenant. It had no trigger, neither were barrels hollowed out, merely a block of wood shaped out as a revolver. An old Pole was asked for a solution of the mystery, and his opinion was very soon given. The young man had been a gambler, had sold his revolver, and to hide the fault from his commandant had had wooden ones made to fill up the holsters.

Men Who Will Not Pay.

A New York letter says: Asmodeus was making some revelations the other day about prominent men in New York who never pay their debts, and I confess that he astonished me. Having an intimate acquaintance with literary and professional people generally, he dove deeper into the heart of the mystery, and the result was that it was infinitely more interesting than the perusal of "How to Live on $1,000 a Year," or any of those nice little *brochures* of impracticable economy. From his revelations it appears that there is a certain literary man in our town who is notorious for never paying any bills but those which he is positively compelled to in order to subsist. This gentlemen is received with courtesy both at home and abroad, but it is certain that an instant after he has grasped some great dignitary by the hand he may hesitate to meet the eye of his grocer. He never flinches in his course; however; he simply will not does not pay. A jewelry house had a bill of thirty dollars against him for years; no collector could obtain the sum and the firm disliked to institute legal proceedings for so trivial amount. At last, however, the debtor sent in a valuable clock to be repaired, and this the firm promptly seized upon for liquidation of the debt and retained. An even more flagrant case is that of a distinguished professional man belonging to one of the best families of the State. He lives in a handsome house, fairly encumbered with works of art and objects of virtu, but he lived religiously up to Pistol's maxim, "Base is the slave that pays!" He is aided and abetted by a smiling housekeeper, who, scenting a creditor afar off, opens the door herself, and with the blandest possible grace answers all inquiries to the utter defeat of the questioner. He may pay many visits to that brownstone-front, but that little bill is bound to go unsatisfied. This—pardon!—aristocratic "dead beat" has, withal, the most luxurious and refined tastes; he will buy anything—provided that immediate payment is not required. For instance, let a dealer call upon him with some choice work of art. The host will admire it and then say he would like to purchase it but he feared it would be impossible—"the fact is, I have no money about me," he would confess. The dealer, impressed by the elegance and taste of the mansion and the name and position of its owner, cries that it does matter; he will call again. He calls many times again, but if he ever obtains payment he is a noteworthy exception. And yet my informant assures me that the man who perpetrates all this wrong is singularly kind-hearted, and is surrounded by dependents to whom it is inferred he actually gives money, since they are constant in their presence. "It is possible that he gives them all he has," I suggested. But I was assured that he was a wealthy man by inheritance, and, moreover, in receipt of a handsome income from his practice. He is simply averse to paying anybody whom he can "do." The world is his oyster, and every *month, according to him, has an R in it.*

A Problem Solved.

Probably one of the greatest problems of this age is the mule. Although volumes have been written on the mule, yet the accident statistics show that he is as little understood as ever. How to mix kindness and firmness in the proper proportions and then apply the concoction successfully to an energetic mule is one of "those things no fellow can find out." The mule is deceitful and desperately wicked. It knows no north, no south, no west, no east, in the rigid impartiality with which it bestows its favors. In trying to solve the mule problem many very wise men have been baffled, and likewise knocked into a demoralized heap in the opposite corner of the stable from which the mule stood. And yet how strange it is that after all these years of ineffectual research the true *solution of this vexed question* should be discovered by a small boy. This little fellow lives in Richmond, Virginia, and while playing near a mule was, by means of that animal's method of rapid transit, suddenly landed in a neighboring field. When he recovered from the emotion caused by so unexpected an event, he managed to insinuate himself into the mule's affections, taking care, however, always to keep at the correct end of the mule. Finally the innocent and unsuspicious quadruped was firmly tied to a tree, under whose shades were several hives of bees. The mule brought disaster upon himself by kicking over a hive just by way of recreation. The combat that ensued was dreadful to behold. The boy is not quite certain whether the bees or the mule won the victory. He thinks it was the mule, because when the owner came after the body, there was not a vestige of the hives to be seen, and the bees had all disappeared, while the remains of the mule still occupied the battle field.

Who Live in Oregon.

At the present time the population of Oregon is not far from one hundred thousand. Almost every Atlantic and Western State is represented, with a few North Carolinians, Virginians and Kentuckians. New England is well represented. Governor Grover and ex-United States Senator Nesmith are both from Maine, and Captain Ainsworth and William Reid, president and vice president of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company, two of the wealthiest men in the State, are from Massachusetts. Ex-Senator Corbett hails from New York. Judge Strong, cousin to the Justice Strong of the United States Supreme Bench, is from Connecticut. There are many people from Ohio, a few from Indiana, and a number of representatives from Michigan. A large portion of the farming community is from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, with now and then a Minnesotian.

A COUNTERFEITER'S FATE.

Killed by a Detective in a Hotel—Imitation Trade Dollars.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Post* says: For some time past the United States Detective Service men have been busy running down a gang of coin counterfeiters whose headquarters seemed to be in the mountains between Tyrone and Altoona. Chief Brooks detailed George B. Perkins to manage the affair, and that officer, in company with Abbott, on Saturday succeeded, at the peril of their lives, in capturing two of the chief manufacturers of the counterfeit coin. Some time ago Perkins got a clew to one James P. Funk, of Altoona, as a dealer in the queer, and disguising Abbott as an innocent Abigail, he posted him off to open communication with Funk. Funk answered the letter to Pittsburgh, saying that he had a partner who could not go to Pittsburgh to deliver any of the stuff, but that Abbott should come to Tyrone and receive further directions, which would be left for him at the City Hotel in that place. The further directions were that Abbott was to meet Funk and his partner in the woods some eight miles distant to count out the coin, Abbott having agreed to take one thousand dollars in halves, quarters and trade dollars, for which he was to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar, or two hundred and fifty dollars for the thousand dollars of counterfeit coin.

Perkins accompanied Abbott over to Tyrone on Saturday, taking with him Roger O'Mara, of the mayor's detective force, to assist in the arrest. Arriving at the City Hall, O'Mara and Perkins concealed themselves, and Abbott lay around for his customer. Soon Funk put in an appearance, and Abbott positively declined to go to the woods to receive the counterfeits. Funk said that his man was in town with the stuff, but they did not feel safe in counting it at any hotel. Abbott's unsophisticated look, his rough hands, and stooped shoulders, gave him the appearance of anything but a shrewd detective and threw the offenders completely off their guard. Funk went out for his partner and in they came—Funk and a tall, handsome man who proved to be the notorious Bishop Cousins, alias Bill Hutchinson, who has already served several terms in the Western penitentiary.

Cousins, upon entering the room, immediately placed himself at the door, which he kept slightly ajar, and, pistol in hand, he watched and listened for all intrusion. Funk opened the satchel and began to lift out the packages of halves and quarters upon the table. Abbott had seated himself at the table, and the count went on. A difficulty now arose with Abbott. He had not brought the $250 in good money with him, and the time for delivery was at hand. He said that he (Abbott) didn't want his goods to rattle; he did not want them wrapped up in newspapers; he must have cotton cloth to surround his treasure—one or the other of the counterfeiters must go out and get some muslin to cover and muffle the shiners. Down went *Bish. Cousins for the muslin.* Abbott moved immediately on Funk. Funk put a pistol to Abbott's forehead, but in a moment Funk was ironed.

Cousins was heard on the stairs. His ear had caught the scuffle, and revolver in hand he bounded back, to be met by Perkins, who came from his room, opposite. Uncovering his star, he demanded the submission of Cousins. "Take that," Cousins shouted, as he flashed the fire of his revolver in the face of Perkins, "and that," snapping the pistol a second time. Although stunned by the sudden action of the desperado, Perkins had presence of mind sufficient to quickly step back, and the murderous fire missed the officer. Perkins held a self-cocking revolver, and as Cousins snapped his pistol the third time Perkins put a ball through his left lung. Cousins turned and fled down stairs out the front door, pistol in hand, waving it back and forth. With the speed of a deer, he leaped down the alley way behind the hotel, and after going but a few yards fell dead.

The counterfeits were pronounced very good imitations. Mr. George I. Berry, Frank Rham, and others who examined them on the train said that the coin would be very hard to detect, particularly the new trade dollar, which has never been counterfeited in this country before. The English coins are also very remarkably well done, and several pieces were jingled by Mr. Rham, who declared his inability to detect the spurious from the genuine by sound.

An Interesting Document.

The following letter, lately discovered by Mr. Washburne among the archives of the French government, has by permission of the Minister of Foreign Affairs been photographed, and a copy of it sent to the State department at Washington:

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1776.

Sir: We beg leave, to acquaint your excellency that we are appointed and fully empowered by the Congress of the United States of America to propose and negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the said States. The just and generous treatment their trading ships have received by a free admission into the ports of this kingdom, with other considerations of respect, has induced the Congress to make this offer first to France. We request an audience of your excellency, wherein we may have an opportunity of presenting our credentials, and we flatter ourselves that the propositions we are instructed to make are such as will not be found unacceptible. With the greatest regard, we have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servants,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE,
ARTHUR LEE.

This letter was in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin, and the transmission of it was the first official act of the United States after the Declaration of Independence, the object of which secured foreign recognition of the infant Republic.

Items of Interest.

The work of rebuilding in Pittsburgh goes on very rapidly.

Shipka means wild rose—and wild rose the yells of the terrible Turks.

The Rochester *Democrat* thinks Charley Ross was deposited in a Chicago savings bank.

A husband, who only opposed his wife's ill-humor by silence, was told by a friend that he "was afraid of his wife." "It is not she that I am afraid of," replied the husband; "it's the noise."

No endearing tones, no help of loving hands, no ministration however gentle, no aid however kindly intentioned, is of the slightest benefit to a man when he is engaged in getting into a tight-fitting shirt.

A pair of boots lasts have been made for Leonard Wilcox, of Rome, N. Y., who is seven feet in height and weighs 600 pounds. The lasts are twenty-two inches in length, seven in height, and eighteen around the instep.

There is no heart but feels a subtle sensation of melancholy in looking at the hectic flush of autumn on the face of Nature; but the pang of actual realization does not come to a man until he strikes the first moth-hole in his last winter's flannels.

There is a report that Brigham Young's mother, now ninety-eight years old, is living at Martinsville, Ind. Her faculties are yet bright. She is in very humble circumstances, and dwells with some bitterness upon the fact that her son, who so greatly prospered in this world's gear, should have forgotten her, leaving her to an old age of penury and want.

It was a little hard on the young man, for he meant well and had a sincere admiration for the girl. They were sitting at the table with a company of others, and as he passed her the sugar he murmured in an undertone: "Here it is, sweet, just like you." The compliment was a little awkward, to be sure, but he meant it, and it seemed more than cruel when in a moment later she had occasion to pass the butter to him, she drawled: "Here it is, soft, just like you."

While the wife of Mr. C. J. Langdon, a brother-in-law of Mark Twain, was riding near Elmira, N. Y., with her child and nurse, the horses ran away, and were stopped by a colored man named John P. Lewis, who was rewarded by a present of $1,000 from Mr. Langdon, $50 and a set of books from Mark, and $25 from another person, beside a quit claim for a mortgage of $400 on his farm, due to a gentleman who thought the deed worthy of a further reward.

Curious Effects of Tornadoes.

A man who saw the partial destruction of the Omaha bridge by a cyclone describes it as a dense black cloud coming down stream, carrying forward a water column standing on the river with its head in the clouds. In front the air is filled with hail, streams of fire run along the iron bars and columns of the bridge; but the moment the whirling water column strikes it the whole is lit up by a blinding electric glare, the bridge vanishes, shoots up to a great height above the piers, and then is dashed with inconceivable velocity back into the river. Large stones are torn out of the rip-rapping, and shoot up perpendicularly sixty feet to the top of the railroad grade. This description is regarded by many as fanciful; but Prof. Tice of St. Louis says it is not, and adds: "I was charged with laboring under an illusion when, in the summer of 1853, I asserted that the steeple of the Baptist church first shot up into the cloud. Not until the architect declared it must have been so, and could not have been otherwise, was the correctness of my statement admitted. The architect's opinion was based upon the fact that the steeple, when constructed, was let down by braces twelve feet long into the tower, and this braced frame was pulled up and out without disturbing a stone in the tower. The large stone cross in the Calvary cemetery, weighing several tons, that went down in the North St. Louis tornado last year, went up first, for there was the upright iron dowell that had been in the socket of the shaft. Houses always go down when caught in the vortex of a tornado, but those caught in the center invariably first go up. When, in the East St. Louis tornado, the cloud snatched up a locomotive, carried it over a pond, and dropped it down, right side up, the wise by tradition pooh poohed at the assertion that it was carried, and declared that it was blown into the pond, notwithstanding not a trace of such action could be seen in the smooth and level sand over which it must have rolled if such had been the fact. How did it happen, then, that the tiny electric cloud that was arrested over Langley pond, South Carolina, on the twelfth of August, 1874, formed a waterspout, which lasted for about ten minutes, in which time it lifted to the clouds over 214,000 tons of water, and the cloud, immensely enlarged and distended, walked off with it without spilling a drop?"

Grapes in a Jail Yard.

In the court yard of the county jail stands a grape vine trellis, just under the grated window of the first ward. Turnkey Blakely says that all manner of devices are used by the prisoners to coax the fruit within their reach. Broom handles are split with knives, and a convict will strain and wrench himself for hours at a time in the endeavor to capture a stem of grapes in the cleft, break it off with an adroit twist, and safely land it on the window sill. Strings are weighted and slip-noosed, and swung back and forth, until they twine themselves around a bunch and reward the patient thief within. Many grapes are also devoured by the prisoners as they pass to and from the court room in charge of the officers, and the latter wink at these trifling breaches of law.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1877.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES H. STERRETT, of Allegheny.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. HART, of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill.

Political Announcements.

ED. MINER.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, *subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.* W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Aug. 24, 1877.

THE extra session of Congress assembles week from next Monday.

THE New York State Democratic convention met at Albany yesterday. The proceedings thus far reported indicate that the Tammany faction will control the convention and the nominations.

THE Union League Club of New York has issued a call for a mass meeting to be held on the 10th inst. to express approval of the course of the administration and disapproval of the Rochester convention.

THERE are *seventeen* counties in Ohio in which the County Treasurers have lately proved defaulters, and the defaulter, in every instance, is a Democrat, There seems to have been a regular plan in operation for robbing county treasuries.

FROM the fact that McClellan has been up for office in both New York and New Jersey with indiscriminate frequency within the last two years, the Burlington *Hawkeye* man concludes that he must live on the ferry and have his meals brought to him.

THE statement of the public debt for the 1st. of October is encouraging. The reduction of indebtedness during September is, in round numbers, $4,000,000, while the condition of the Treasury with reference to its immediate and remote obligations is, if not flattering, at least, not unsatisfactory. Exclusive of all demands from holders of coin certificates, called bonds, and for unpaid interest, the gold on hand is, in round numbers, $50,000,000.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN was in New York when notified of his nomination for governor of New Jersey. He immediately sent for his chief engineers, and ordered a line of breast-works to be thrown up on the New York side of the river, extending from Castle Garden not less than ten miles. He will soon commence the construction of a pontoon bridge, upon which he will cross to Jersey City, after which he will move upon Trenton in parallels.—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

THE Republicans of New Jersey have manifested wisdom in nominating for Governor Hon. William A. Newell. He has been Governor of the States as well as member of Congress. He was in Congress during President Lincoln's term of office, and sustained intimately confidential relations with him. He is one of the most popular men in New Jersey, thoroughly versed in politics, and of indefatigable industry. We do not entertain a doubt of his election, as against McClellan. The Convention clearly and pertinently referred to the indignity of nominating a candidate who was practically a non-resident, and made a most excellent point on the Democrats. The spirit and temper of the Convention were of the best, and we anticipate good news from New Jersey in November. We are very certain that if any Republican can win, Governor Newell is the man.

Mr. Clapp's Newspaper.

W. J. Murtagh has disposed of all his *right, title and interest* in the *National Republican*, having been owner of the paper 17 years. A. M. Clapp, late public printer, is prominent in the new management, and has already assumed the editorship, with his son, Henry H. Clapp, as business manager. The paper, according to the declaration of the editor, "will be guided by a spirit of independence," while his "proclivities tend to Republicanism." The measures and policies of President Hayes in harmony with Republican principles, usages and traditions will be sustained. An issue of greenbacks equal to the wants of business and trade will be advocated.

The "Tyranny" of Lincoln and Grant.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Wherein have the Southern people—the ex-Confederates, the ex-rebels—been ill treated? When their great crime was defeated of its object, after our coffers had been emptied, and almost every household shrouded in morning, what revenge did the Northern people wreak upon the authors of the war? Did they hang the leaders of the rebellion for treason?

No.

Did they confiscate their property?

No.

Did they forbid their restoration to citizenship?

No.

Did they deny them any right under heaven enjoyed by those who remained loyal to the Government.

Not one.

The grass had hardly grown green over the graves of the men who gave up their lives to prevent the destruction of the Government before those who wrought their deaths were in full possession of every privilege enjoyed by any American citizen.

What, then, has been the trouble?

Simply this: The Constitution and the laws give to all citizens without distinction of color the right to act, speak, and vote as they will, and pledge them the equal protection of the law. This supreme enactment has been defied, trampled under foot, spit upon, and insulted wherever the absence of Federal authority has made it safe to do so. Here in the North we obeyed the Constitution and the laws, and respected the rights of all men. But the ex-rebels of the South claimed a privilege we did not and would not enjoy—the privilege of denying the rights of a portion of their fellow-citizens; and it has been this claim—still theoretically opposed, but practically conceded—that has occasioned the trouble.

Democratic Robery in Ohio.

The Democratic Treasurer of Auglaize County, Lewis Myers, who was seized by masked *men*, gagged, tortured, and made to deliver $23,000 out of the county safe a few weeks ago, and who was afterward suspected of being a willing victim, arrested, and sent to jail in default of $25,000 bail, concluded at last to make a full confession. He was the willing instrument of a corrupt and well-organized county ring. Money that was collected for taxes was lent to his Democratic friends without security, and was returned. In one instance $7,000 was taken from the safe by the County Auditor, and the transaction was not considered of sufficient importance to require even a conference between the two officials. Not a cent of the money was ever returned. About nine months ago the members of the ring foresaw a crisis, and planned the robbery which was so ingeniously executed in August. About $12,000 or $15,000 was taken from the safe on the night of the pretended robbery, the rest having been loaned out long before. On the strength of the Treasurer's confession Auditor Smith was arrested. When found by the officers he was shouting for reform at a Democratic rally in the neighboring town of Lima. A search of the Auditor's house was made, and $1,795 found *secreted* under the carpet. These disclosures have greatly increased the excitement at Wapakoneta—the county seat—and threats of violence toward the thieves in custody are freely made. Auglaize County has not had a Republican in office in 20 years.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to elected: In pursuance thereof, I, C. S. KING, sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known and *give this public notice* to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county of the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the sixth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person [excepting the Justices of the Peace] who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any elect or of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 21, 1806, which reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 16, 1874,

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year [or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months] immediately preceding the election.—*Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.—*Fourth*—Of twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or sure of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district; city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs on such allowance for counsel-fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. At elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received; and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers; they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers or any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector. And in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the Judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuse or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, *and at the close of the election they* shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words *to be* added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted", with the day, month and year; and of any election officer of officers shall receive the second vote on the day, by virtue of same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. And the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by the law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to, undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the *votes* received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judges, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed and the day, and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, seal the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voter and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto fruthwithdeliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.—Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

Also Section 3 of the act approved the 13th day of February 1875:

SEC. 3. In all elections hereinafter the certificate of naturalization, is genuine, shall be exclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein and where the persons offering to vote claims the right of payment of tax, the receipt of such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons does not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The borough of *Bradford* at the school house in Bradford village.

The township of Bradford at the school house in Tarport.

The township of Ceres at house of of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon as Coffee Run school house.

The township of Eldred at Eldred hotel.

The township of Hamlin at school house near J E H White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The township of Keating at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of Mrs. Sallie Palmer.

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C B Burdick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Duke Center.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held upner the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for:

One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Auditor General.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport, this first day of October A. D 1877, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

SEAL C S KING,
Sheriff.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. } IN *Bankruptcy.*

JOHN B. MYERS, of Bradford, Pa., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act. By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 27th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a.m., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Bradford House, Bradford, Pa. to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act. will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk.

46-3p

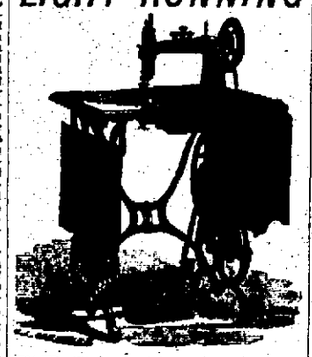
YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices. Remember it.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



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SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable *than money*.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ **Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.**

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
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"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. *Send 5 cents for* large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,
HOME OFFICE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

WE DO any kind of Job Printing as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Buffalo or elsewhere. Try us.

Welded Steel and Iron

Triple Flange
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES;

Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!!

W. H. TERWILLIGER,

No. 54 Maiden Lane,
Near William St., NEW YORK.

E. G. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE,

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $100. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $35. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 24 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christopher H. Smith, deceased, late of Ceres township, McKean County, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

Miss E. C. SMITH,
F. N. VAN WORMER,
Adm'rs.

Ceres, Pa., Sept. 1, 1877-45-6p

Dress Making.

Mrs. G. C. KIDDER

Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.

CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.

If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on King Street, above the Methodist Episcopal church.

LIST OF

LAW BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B." on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Do Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal Warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From **25** to **50** per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry St.,
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
Buffalo, N. Y.

46-1y

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

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C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN

DRUGS
Paints, Oils,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

MRS. J. B. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental and Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 21 lessons.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th. 1877.-1y-2n

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND
COFFINS
Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. BINGHAM,
Agent of the Trustee.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

A Pleasant Supply of
Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures
WILL DO IT.

THE CINCINNATI
WEEKLY STAR,

A fine eight-page paper, with at full columns, costs only $1.00 per year (two pence postage), and is the largest, brightest, and best paper published for the money. It is independent in politics, gives all the news, and besides much other good reading, every number has three or four excellent original or selected stories. Every subscriber also receives a copy of the beautiful engraving, "The Poor Man's Friend," size 24x36 inches, and a copy of THE STAR ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC. These cts. we have must be sent to pay expense of packing and mailing premiums. Any one interested in the Arts, should see these premiums in the hands, where they are now framed in the best, are more prized than ever. If you will send us the names of your friends in the country in communication with us before commencing work. To any person desiring to get up a club, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser's outfit for 25 cts. Specimen copy of paper free. Cannot fail to please before subscribing four any other.

Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, "The Poor Man's Friend," by saying so can have in its stead another excellent engraving, of same size, which we have secured for this purpose.

☞ Paper without picture, One Dollar.

THE STAR,
320 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

MARVINS STANDARD SAFES

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

COUNTER, PLATFORM, WAGON & TRACK

SCALES

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST

MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N. Y.
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HEADQUARTERS

FOR

DRY GOODS AND G-R-O-C-E-R-I-E-S

AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING!

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the Season, in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our Lines of Goods, and have attractions and Bargains to offer in all.

Feeling the disirability of increasing our acquaintance with the McKean County Public, and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merrit. We are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices.

We have a full assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

And make a specialty in this Department of **Black**

Silks and Cashmeres.

Our Lines of

TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS,
FINE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES,
LINENS, CORSETS,
KID GLOVES.

A Full Line of

Kid Gloves at
50 CENTS 50

Our Domestic Department is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before.

We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO. R. O. SMITH & CO. R. O. SMITH & CO.

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

—Dealer in—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

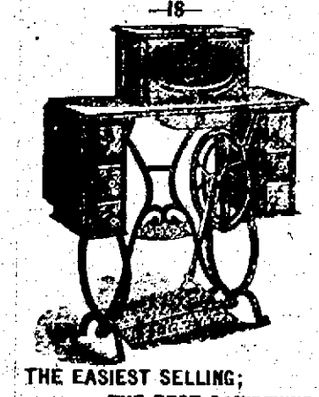
and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - - SMETHPORT, PA

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a *very important matter*, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WILCOX & GIBBS MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath And Preaching at Barrett School House at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. P. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. K. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Mellbery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Comm'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Tarport needs an efficient, energetic and fearless police officer.

—Haskill & Gifford are fitting up an elegant office for lawyer Storrit over their store building.

—We copy elsewhere an account of the wedding of our friend Rev. H. Q. Miller, which will be read with interest by the gentleman's many friends in this vicinity.

—One of Goodyear's saw mills, on the B.N.Y. & P. road, near Liberty, known as the upper mill, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Over a million gallons of petroleum oil are daily exported from New York. The aggregate exports this year are 121,000,000 against 84,000,000 gallons last year.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The agent of the Bingham estate is leasing large tracts of the lands of that estate in the county. A large tract in the southwest corner of Lafayette township was leased to Bradford parties on Monday.

—Haskill & Gifford have just put in a large assortment of whips. They are of all varieties, styles and prices, and one cannot fail to suit himself, whether he wants to use it as a complement to a stylish road outfit or to thrash a plain, outspoken editor.

—If you want a fine silk hat, send to Cusack, practical Hatter, 187 Main St., Buffalo. 4p

—Rev. J. C. Whiteside's appointments for the ensuing year will be as follows: Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m. Prayermeeting on Thursday evening at 7 p. m. Preaching at Norwich and Cole Creek at 2 p. m. on each alternate Sabbath.

—Our enterprising neighbor, the Bradford *Era*, announces that it will be published daily at an early day. If Charley has a half dozen one hundred barrel wells to draw from he will be able to support so expensive a luxury, otherwise we have our fears. Nevertheless, we wish the undertaking abundant success.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—J. P. Wendel has added to his already well stocked store a large supply of ready-made boots, which he offers at very reasonable figures. A good heavy boot will soon be a necessity to those whose business calls them out of doors, and before laying in your fall and winter supply call at Wendel's and look at his stock.

—The Warren Ledger says that the oil business in that territory is not lively at present. The production from the oil wells keep up in the neighborhood of about 700 barrels; but there are but few new wells being drilled. But the present lull will not be of long duration. So soon as the price of crude will warrant, new enterprises will be started and new fields discovered.

—Posters have been issued announcing that there will be a grand base ball tournament at Port Allegany, commencing next Tuesday, the 9th inst. The clubs of Potter, Cameron and McKean are invited to participate in the contest. An entrance fee of $10 will be charged each club entering, and $150 in prizes are offered as follows: $75 for the first best; $50 for the second; and $25 for the third.

A Cool Customer.

Among the criminal cases tried last week was a stabbing affair, the defendant in which was an impecunious and hard checked scamp from the "city" of Bradford. He hadn't a dollar to his name; but he had check enough to carry him to Omaha. The Court appointed counsel for him, and as the case was a clear one he was soon found guilty and sentenced to pay one dollar fine and costs of prosecution, and suffer confinement at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary for two years. As the graceless scamp was leaving the dock, he turned to the Judge, and with all the assurance and dignity of a Rothchild, asked. "If it please the Court, may I ask what is the amount of those costs." The sublimity of the fellow's check was almost too much for the dignity of the Court.

Another Accidental Poisoning Case.

M. A. SPRAGUE TAKES A LARGE DOSE OF POISON BY MISTAKE—HIS LIFE BARELY SAVED.

On Friday morning of last week a crowd was observed gathering in and around the drugstore of A. B. Armstrong, in this borough, and upon inquiry it was discovered that one of our prominent citizens, M. A. Sprague, had taken a large portion of deadly poison by mistake. The excitement for a short time was intense. Mr. Sprague's prominence and popularity as a citizen, the general ignorance of the facts and circumstances of the accident, and the feeling of suspense as to the result continually added to the dread and intensity of the public sensation, as the news spread from mouth to mouth. When it was finally announced that the poison was under control of the physician and would not prove fatal there was a deep feeling of relief and thankfulness in the minds of the entire community. The facts of the unfortunate and almost fatal affair can be briefly stated:

Mr. Sprague had not been feeling well for a day or two, and had been advised to take a dose of Jamaica Ginger. He therefore went into the drugstore and asked Armstrong to give him some in soda water. The ginger was in a small bottle on a shelf in the rear of the store. On the same shelf and but a little distance from it was a bottle of the poison known to physicians as Tincture of *Veratrum Viride*, but more commonly known as Green Hellebore. The poison was in a bottle of almost the precise size and shape of the ginger bottle, and there were two or three larger bottles standing between the two. The druggist asserts that he saw and identified with his eye the ginger bottle before he reached for it, and that just as he put his hand up to take it down his attention was called to the front of the store. As he put his hand on the bottles, instead of touching the smaller ginger bottle as intended, he felt the larger bottles standing between that and the poison, and without looking at it passed his hand along until he felt the smaller bottle and took it down. Instead of taking down the ginger he took down the poison. He handed the bottle to Sprague, who poured out what he thought was about two teaspoonsful into his soda water and drank it. Then the druggist, as he was about to replace the bottle looked at the label, discovered the mistake and told Sprague what he had done. Dr. E. G. Brown was at once called, and fortunately was but a short distance from the store. He at once administered the antidote, blue vitriol, followed by copious draughts of warm water, by which he succeeded in expelling the poisonous drug from the Doctor's stomach. In a few hours he was able to ride to his residence.

It was altogether an unfortunate circumstance, yet with a most fortunate termination. Few men are called so near to death's door, and are permitted to pass on without entering. The effect of the poison is to reduce the pulse, and is used for that purpose by physicians, an ordinary dose for an adult being from four to six drops. Thus when we realize that Mr. Sprague took about two teaspoonfull, it seems almost a direct interposition of Providence that his life was saved.

On the part of the druggist, it was a careless, very careless, piece of business. It was one of those blunders which, if it had proven fatal, would have been little less than a crime. In fact no one feels, or has more reason to feel, more thankful for the happy termination of the accident than does Mr. Armstrong. Neither can or does any one condemn his own inexplicable carelessness on this occasion more strongly than he does himself. He has the well earned reputation of being one of the most careful druggists in this section of the country. How he came to commit this blunder is a mystery both to himself and all his friends. It only adds additional force to the lesson, so many times taught at such fearful cost, that the drug business is one of deep responsibility and that too much care cannot be taken in the dispensation of any kind of drug. It would seem as if it might be possible to place some kind of safeguard over poisonous drugs that would render the commission of blunders like the one we have just related impossible. This is the second case of poisoning that has occurred in this borough within a few years, both happening from the fact that poisonous and harmless drugs are kept side by side. The former case resulted in the death of the victim, and were it not for the immediate attention of the physician and other assistance the termination would have no doubt been the same in this case. It is to be hoped that we will not have to record the third lesson.

Extent of the Petroleum Business.

Not everybody is aware of the magnitude of the petroleum trade or the immense amount of capital invested in it People right here in the Region do not often stop to consider the amount of wealth represented in the business of developing the territory. Boring wells is the principal expenditure, not all of which remunerate the owners. Numerous estimates have been made of the number of wells drilled since the discovery of petroleum, the most reliable of which fix the number at 20,000. This includes the developments in West Virginia. The same authority computes the aggregate cost of the wells at $192,000,000. We regard this, however, as above the actual amount expended. At these figures, the average cost of the wells is $9,600. Taking the deep and shallow territory together, they will not average this much. We should say that $170,000,000 was a fair estimate for the cost of drilling 20,000 wells. These wells have yielded about 88,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at the wells at $300,000,000. The value of this amount of oil at the sea-board would be about $100,000,000 more than at the wells. These figures will give an idea of the value of the product to the State, as well as to the country at large, and the fortunes reaped by the railroad companies in transporting these vast supplies.—*Oil City Derrick.*

—James' Cough Pills may be relied on as being superior to all other Cough remedies, in weakness or soreness of the lungs, tightness of chest, wheezing, difficulty of breathing, chronic inflamation of lungs, and consumption. 47-2p

—Many persons have died this season of summer complaint and other diseases who might have been saved by using Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. It never fails in diseases for which it is advised. Price 25c. 50c and $1.

EXPLOSION OF A NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY.

One Man Killed, Two Others Injured.

Owing to the continued increase in the use of torpedoes in the Tuna Valley district, Col. Roberts determined some time ago to build a factory at a convenient locality for the manufacture of torpedoes. The factory was located on Bolivar Brook, on the west side of the Tuna, and about a mile from Tarport. The necessary buildings had been erected and the machinery put in place, and Tuesday afternoon of this week was fixed upon for starting the works. Col. Roberts himself was present, together with his nephew, Owen Roberts, the builder, and one or two helpers.

They had just commenced running the acid off into the glycerine, and after it had run in some time Col. Roberts looked at it and saw at once that it was not all right, and cried out to his men to run for their lives. One man by the name of Smith, the builder, was the last to leave the building. It was rumored that he remained to assist Col. Roberts, who is a heavy man and could not run as fast as the others. However, Smith got no farther than the door of the building when the explosion took place, and he was killed instantly. One side of his body was very badly bruised, and he received severe injuries about the head. Col. Roberts also received a severe bruise on the side of his face, and Owen Roberts was badly bruised on one of his hands. The other parties were not injured, though none of them could have had time to get very far from the building. The building and machinery were completely destroyed. It is said that the destruction would have been more complete and the loss of life much greater had the glycerine on hand been up to full standard. There was but a comparatively small quantity on hand, and that not of full strength, as they had just commenced the manufacture, otherwise none of the men present would have been able to save themselves.

Married and Mated.

From the Warren Mail.

We record in another column the marriage of Miss Anna W. Getz, eldest daughter of Rev. H. S. Getz, Rector of Trinity Memorial Church of Warren, to Rev. Hugh Q. Miller, Rector of Emmanuel Church at Emporium, which took place in Warren last Thursday. This event demands more than the customary brief notice, not only on account of the high social position of the two families, but also from the great personal worth and the esteem in which the newly-married couple are held.

Trinity Memorial Church was well-filled with invited friends and acquaintances, being seated by Messrs. M. Beecher and J. H. Palmer, Wardens of the Church, who acted as Ushers. At 12, M. the bridal party entered, to the music of the wedding march, preceded by six little girls bearing baskets of flowers, advancing up the centre aisle to the altar, where Rev. Mr. Getz, in the beautiful and solemn marriage service pronounced Rev. Hugh Q. Miller and his daughter Anna man and wife "for better, for worse." As the bridal party were leaving the little girls scattered flowers in their pathway from the chancel to the door, introducing a beautiful and pleasing custom, which is a new feature in Warren weddings, after which the congregation dispersed.

All declared that the bride looked lovely, being attired in elegant pearl gros grain silk, with bridal veil and orange-blossoms, and wearing cameo jewelry.—The bridesmaids were Miss Mary L. A. Getz, sister of the bride, and Miss Hessie Miller, sister of the bridegroom, and wore white with blue flowers. Mr. T. H. De Silver accompanied the bride into the church, and his sister, Mrs. Getz, after the ceremony. The groomsmen were Rev. W. J. Miller, of Ridgway, brother of the bridegroom, and Geo. D. S. Getz, brother of the bride. The gentlemen were dressed in the usual regulation manner.

The chancel presented a beautiful appearance, arches of evergreen trimmed with flowers being formed at the entrance, and numerous boquets were tastefully arranged. This decoration was the work of Mrs. Rockwell, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Brecht, Mrs. Gilbert, and other ladies of the church. Mrs. Bernard presided at the organ, and also had charge of the little flower girls who were Marion McCullough and Kittie Brecht, Bessie Crawford and Clara McCullough, and Annie and May Rockwell, all dressed in white.

Rev. Mr. Miller and bride departed for Philadadelphia and Washington, Pa., on the 2:20 train Thursday afternoon, and will return to Warren in about two weeks. Their home will be at Emporium. The presents were numerous and elaborate, as will be seen by the following list:

Parlor and Chamber Suites.
Cameo Set, pin and earrings.
Set ivory handled tea knives.
One dozen Damask towels.
China dinner Service.
Four Marseilles bed-spreads.
Silver butter knife.
Silver cake knife.
Glass flower-stand.
Family Bible.
Silver butter knife and Sugar spoon.
Mantle clock.
Case of silver knives and forks.
Framed chromo, landscape scene.
Silver jewel case.
Decorated glass flower stand.
Walnut catch-all.
Parian Marble statuette of Shakespeare.
Bed spread, silver castor, and silver cake basket.
One dozen each, of table spoons and ivory handled knives.
Set of embroidered pillow and sheet shams.
Set of braided pillow and sheet shams.
Silver tea service.
Set silver nut picks.
Silver spoon holder and set of tea spoons.
Silver bouquet holder.
Silver fruit spoon.
Set of nut picks and cracker.
Silver card receiver.
Silver butter knife.
One dozen silver knives.
Bridal fan.
Lace scarf and handkerchif.
Case of two Sterling silver butter knives.
Sterling silver oyster ladle.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N.Y. tf

THE RISE IN OIL.

What They Think About It Elsewhere —New Yorkers Advancing Opinions.

The recent advance in the price of oil has created quite a stir in the East, and the papers are giving considerable attention to a discussion of the matter. The senior partner of a Maiden lane firm said to a New York *Tribune* reporter that the daily production of the oil wells of Pennsylvania was about 30,000 barrels, 20,000 of which came to that city. During the summer of 1876, the freight to small dealers by the Empire Line was $1.65, net, per barrel. The method of purchasing at the oil region was by certificates setting forth the number of barrels contained in a well. These certificates were endorsed to the purchaser and he could remove the oil at his pleasure; but when the dealer required the oil to fill pressing orders, the transportation companies which owned or controlled the pipes and tank-cars, threw impediments in the way, by claiming that the cars were in use, or the pipes were engaged. This, he added, had forced dealers to abandon purchases at the wells, and to deal exclusively with the Standard Oil Company, and a few others in New York. He had been informed a few weeks ago, that the Standard Company was making arrangements for the purchase of the Empire Transportation Company's oil tanks, pipes and cars. Early in the present year, oil began to decline, crude falling from seventeen and one-half cents in last December to seven and one-half cents this month. Within the past ten days, the Standard Oil Company and its associates, had demanded nine cents per gallon or about sixty cents per barrel. He admitted that there must have been a loss on sales at 7½ cents, unless private arrangements were made with the railroad companies for drawbacks. It was the general opinion of the oil trade that a combination had been formed between four or five dealers and the railroad companies to monopolize the transportation of oil. The Standard Company, he says, had a capital of $23,000,000, and, of course, its officers desired to make oil remunerative. He did not believe the price would be forced up suddenly, but by degrees, until it was restored to the December figures. At present the Standard Company declined to make sales in quantity for future delivery at longer time than ten days. During the past fourteen years, since this gentleman had been engaged in the business, the fluctuations in the price of oil had been very great, and he had paid as high as 52 cents per gallon, and as low as 5 cents per gallon.

Stone & Fleming, large dealers, ascribed the advance to increased freight tariffs, either already enforced, or to be made immediately.

William Rockafeller, of the Standard Oil Company, states that last week he received a notice from the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania lines, that it had been decided to advance the transportation rates on oil, and as there was no profit at 7½ cents a gallon for crude, it was deemed proper to advance the price to 9 cents. Yesterday notice was given him that the rates charged by the railroads would be $1 50 per barrel for refined, and $1 15 for crude petroleum. This was largely in excess of the rates of previous contracts, which, owing to the rivalry between the Standard and Empire companies, had been made at extremely low figures. He denied that there was any proposed amalgramation of two lines, and says that the Standard Company had nothing whatever to do with any freight combination or ring, the trunk lines being the sole arbiters in such matters. The increase in price, he insisted, was made solely because there was no profit in oil at the present rates.

Those Burglars.

We last week gave a short account of a series of burglaries committed here on the night of the 23d ult. and that the burglars has thus far eluded pursuit. They proved to be three in number and were surprised on Thursday night last while asleep in the woods by the side of the road on the First Fork, about 17 miles from Sinnemahoning. Two of them were captured, but the other escaped, leaving his coat, hat, boots, tools and plunder behind. The two taken were put into a stage-wagon without being tied and were started for Emporium accompanied by their captors, J. L. Barclay, Frank Welton and G. A. Mahan and son. The prisoners were searched before being placed in the stage and several revolvers were found on them which were secured, but subsequently one of them managed to get an overcoat, left behind by the escaped burglar, which probably held a revolver in one of its pockets. The prisoners rode along quietly and seemed resigned to their fate, until within about a mile of Emporium, when he with the overcoat, drew a revolver, and firing two shots in the air to create an excitement and frighten the horses, threw himself from the wagon and broke for the woods. Barclay and Welton gave chase and the latter being the fleetest of foot outran Barclay and had nearly caught up with the fugitive when the villain turned and fired at him with unerring aim, the ball entering his forehead about an inch above the right eye and is supposed to be now lodged in his brain. The prisoner was followed a short distance by Barclay; but escaped. The remaining prisoner and wounded man were then driven to Emporium, the former to the jail and the latter to the St. Charles hotel, in an insensible condition and medical aid called in immediately and everything possible was done for him. It was at first supposed that he could survive but a few hours at most, but at this writing, (Tuesday) he is convalescing finely, with every (apparent) prospect of a speedy recovery. As soon as it was learned here that a man had been shot by a burglar, there was intense excitement and threats of lynching, if the fellow were caught. A general search was instituted by our citizens, but without finding him. In the meantime a reward of $300.00 was offered by the County Commissioners for the capture of the shootist burglar, but up to this writing (Tuesday afternoon) he has not been caught.

During the day (Friday) the prisoner in jail was taken before U. S. Commissioner Hyde, who held him to bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance at Pittsburg, at the next term of the U. S. Court, on a charge of robbing the post-office, and in default of which he was remanded to jail.—*Emporium Independent.*

—If you want your silk hat made over in the latest style, send it to Cusack, 187 Main St., Buffalo. 4p

The Warren and McKean Railroad Project.

The project of a railroad connecting Warren and the lower district with the oil district of McKean county is seriously agitated by operators and capitalists. There is no doubt but that a narrow gauge road could be made to pay the original investment in a short time. The Warren *Mail* of this week says of the project: "The road could easily be made up the river to Sugar Run and up the run to a point near the Lafayette coal fields of McKean county, then down the Tuna creek to Bradford and Tarport, thence up Foster Brook to the Buffalo & Emporium road not far from Olean. It is estimated that the cost per mile would not exceed $10,000 to build and equip the road. The distance is about fifty miles thus making the whole cost some $500,000. If half this sum can be raised the balance could be secured on the bonds of the company. That it would pay largely is unquestionable. To Warren it would be very important as it would give us access to the coal of McKean and open up a large timber country where tanneries and mills and new settlements would speedily follow. We suggest that a public meeting be called at once to give expression to the sentiment of our business men on this important subject."

The line above indicated seems very feasible, and, as our neighbor suggests, would open up immense resources to both counties, not only in oil but in timber and bark. The attention of operators is now very much attracted to the Kenzua district, and the operations of a few months will develop the fact whether or not that is to become prolific territory. Should it prove what it is confidently believed it will, an outlet by rail would be a necessity which this railroad project would supply. We hope to see the enterprise take definite shape, when we will have direct connections with the lower country from the B.N.Y. & P. road, say at Eldred, through the Foster Brook territory, Kendall Creek, Bradford, Kenzua, and Warren. No doubt the operators and business men will welcome any project that will relieve them from the petty tyranny and small souled policy of the New York & Erie company.

Newspaper Publishing.

HOW THE NEWSPAPER IS DEADHEADED UPON BY SOCIETIES.

The Rome *Sentinel* rises to explain and its language is plain, and is as follows: "There is no other business on which the public levies such heavy contributions as on the newspaper publishing business. An organization is getting up some kind of festivities, for example. It pays for the use of grounds, pays for music, pays for refreshments, gets $2 worth of bills printed either at a newspaper office or somewhere else, and then expects free advertising from the paper to an extent actually worth from $2 or $3 to $10. The mere announcement of a picnic, sociable, or festival, is an advertisement, and ought to be paid for. The result is that a generous proportion of the profits of nearly all entertainments of this kind is money which rightfully belongs to newspaper publishers. Then, after the thing is over, the managers will come in with a long string of resolutions, with which to rob the publisher of more valuable space. The truth is that space in a newspaper represents money. It is worth money to the publisher. There is no more reason why he should give it away than why a merchant should give away his goods. Part of the space of the paper is sold to business men for advertising purposes, the rest of the space is devoted to interesting reading matter. On the last the publisher depends for the attractions which shall sell his paper. Either space represents cash to him. Yet the business man who buys space to the amount of $2 often buys a gratuity of local space to the amount of $1 or $2, or even more. The managers of festivals, picnics or other home entertainments may not buy one cent's worth of space, but all the same expect the free gift of several dollars' worth of space. The minister, who never advertises, may want space to the amount of a dollar or two weekly, for the advertisement of coming sermons. The politicians, even though he forgets to keep his subscription paid up, demands column after column of space free, and rarely so much as says thank you for it. For all this the newspaper man, taxed beyond any other business man, enjoys the high distinction of being regarded as a deadhead by two-thirds of his neighbors."

—Hon. D. B Hill, of Elmira, was made temporary chairman of the Democratic convention at Albany. This is an honor worthily conferred. "Dave," is a very bad democrat, a Tammany man and all that, but there are few brighter or clearer headed young men in the party.

NIJNE NOVOOROD FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Olga Rivers, in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia met with their products for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk and Persian meet the German and the Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools, and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co's celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazaar where the Doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effectual antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yaourts of the North as well as the huts and cabins of the Western continent.—Lincoln (Ill) *Times.*

THE Missouri paper which called a man "an old fool," when it meant to say "old friend," now sticks to politics and advertising.

THIS appears to be an "off" year with Presidents of savings banks. They are "off" to Europe with most of the cash of the institutions.

THE London *Truth* states that Genera Grant possesses a fortune of $10,000,000.—It is proposed to change the name of *Truth* to "Ell Perkins."

"GREAT care should be taken in gathering mushrooms," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Great care should also be taken in sliding down a cellar-door.

THE Conscience Fund, in the Treasury Department, has received $7,551,35 from some unknown person, for errors in income returns. This is all very well so far as it goes, Mr. Tilden, but it doesn't go far enough.—*Brooklyn Union.*

FARMINGTON is a dangerous word for young maidens; it is, in reality, love fledged, and waiting for a fine day to fly.

A BOARDING house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points, the weak point being her coffee and her strong point the butter.

IF women would pay half as much attention to darning the holes in their stockings as they do to keeping out-door plants from the frost, the world would be the richer.

SO LONG as the Russians continue to plan for themselves, instead of accepting the advice of American journalists, they must expect disaster and defeat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. DANA, being asked what Russia ought to do to recover her prestige in the war, exclaimed in an earnest tone and with a vehement gesture, "Cut down her army to 10,000 men!"—*New York Graphic.*

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $2 given unchanged and unabridged for 10 and 20 cents.

1. EAST LYNNE. By Mrs. Henry Wood (Double No.) 20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT. By Miss Mulock 20c
3. JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. (Double No.) 20c
4. A WOMAN-HATER. Charles Reade's new novel 20c
5. THE BLACK-INDIES. Jules Verne's latest 10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Bulwer 10c
7. ADAM BEDE. By Geo. Eliot. (Double No.) 20c
8. THE ARUNDEL MOTTO. By Mary Cecil Hay 10c
9. OLD MIDDLETON'S MONEY. By Mary Cecil Hay 10c
10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE. By Wilkie Collins 20c
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. By George Eliot 20c
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR. By Anthony Trollope 20c
13. A PRINCESS OF THULE. By William Black 20c
14. THE DEAD SECRET. By Wilkie Collins 10c
15. ROMOLA. By Geo. Eliot. (Double No.) 20c
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17. HIDDEN PERILS. By Mary Cecil Hay 10c
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19. A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION. By Chas. Reade 10c
20. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. By Charles Dickens 20c
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23. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY. By Mary Cecil Hay 20c

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by GEORGE MUNRO, PUBLISHER, 21, 23, and 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.
P. O. Box 5657.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p.m., at the late residence of T. R. Robbins, deceased, the following pieces or parcels of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1.—Beginning at post in north line No 18, the southwest corner lot No 14; thence north by W line No 14, 50 perches west 115 and 2-10 perches south 50 perches to north line No 18, east 115 and 2-10 perches to the beginning containing 36 acres more or less, being lot No 16, Keating lands in Warrant No 3255.

2.—Beginning at northwest corner No 281; thence west 24 and 3-10 perches to corner No 12, north 44 perches to corner No 12, east 74 perches to post south 1 perches to post east 27 and 3-10 perches to northwest corner No 281, south 56 perches to post corner of N 281, west 27 and 3-10 perches to corner 281 north 27 perches to corner lot west 50 perches to beginning, containing 30 acres more or less, being lot No 11, of Keating lands.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale.

E. F. ROBBINS,
Administrator.

49-3p

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p.m. on the premises the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late William J. McKnight, deceased, consisting of two houses and lots in the village of Kane, McKean county, and state of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of Chase Street 29½ feet south of the southwest corner of Hayes and Chase streets, and running thence west 150 feet; thence south 60 feet; thence east 300 feet to the west line of Chase street; thence along the same 60 feet to place of beginning, being lot No 3, Block H on the town plot of the village of Kane.

ALSO.—A lot in Block H, north of lot No 3, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post marking the southeast corner of land of A. G. Larrson and running thence along Chase street south 19 feet, 4 inches to a post; thence west 100 feet; thence north 19 feet and 4 inches; thence east 100 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest, on all sums remaining unpaid to be secured by judgment.

ROBERT MCKNIGHT,
Administrator of the estate of William J. McKnight, deceased. 49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean county, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p.m., on the premises, the real estate herein after described, being the property of the late John Sundstrum, deceased consisting of a farm of about seventy-eight and three-fourths acres in two separate tracts; some five acres improved, and having upon it a one and one-half story frame house, and one frame barn, and which is more particularly described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Wetmore, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner in Run being the west of section No 73; thence south 87 degrees east 127 and 7-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 4½ degrees east 70 and 8-10 rods to a post; thence north 86 degrees west 116 and 8-10 rods to a post in the aforesaid run (west line of section No 73); thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing 64 and 7-2 acres of land, and being a part of section No 73 in said township.

ALSO.—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in Run (east line of Section No 73); thence north 87 degrees west 108 and 8-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 3 degrees east 20 and 8-10 rods to a post corner; thence south 87 degrees east 108 rods to a post in aforesaid run (east line of section No 73); thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres of land and being part of said section No 73 in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash, the balance in annual installments of $200 each, with interest on all sums unpaid, to be secured by judgment.

J. O'LIDDELL,
Administrator of the estate of John Sundstrum, deceased. 49

$30 REWARD.

The above reward will be given by the Phoebe Hyde Estate for the recovery of two set of solid Silver spoons (one set tea spoons and one set dessert spoons). The initials of "N. D." were on each one of the spoons. They are supposed to have been stolen from Ex. A. Hyde's residence. The finder can return them to

P. ROBBINS,
Sept 27, 1877-49-3p Smethport, Pa.

E. WARING'S,

(1876 Uniform copyrighted 1877)

Law Blanks, latest & best. A great improvement, want supplied.

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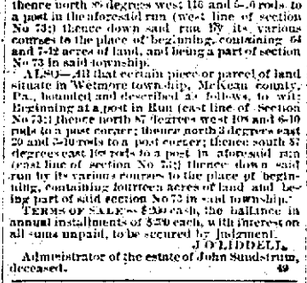

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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

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LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County **HOUSE** Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine **TOBACCOS and CIGARS.**

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

9 POUNDS of SOAP made in ONE HOUR!

By dissolving the whole or a portion of a Can of this Improved Lye in Water, a Liquid Lye for Cleaning Purposes, can readily be made of any desired strength.

For Cleaning Kerosene Lamps and Chimneys it has no equal. Especially useful in the Dairy for Cleansing Churns, Milk Pans and Kitchen Utensils, and for softening Water. Will remove Paint from Glass much quicker than Soap.

Nine Pounds of PURE SOAP made with only Three Pounds of Grease, five quarts of Water and One Can of this Improved Lye.

Only one hour of steady boiling required!

H. M. ANTHONY, Sole Agent, 104 Reade Street, New York.

Every Can Warranted as Represented.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD.

Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	4.00 p.m
Frisbee.....	11.18	4.07
Farmers Valley.....	11.28	4.19
Smethport.....	11.46	4.36
Crosby.....	12.02 †	4.52 †
Colegrove.....	12.07	4.57
Hamlin.....	12.13	5.02 †
Wetmore.....	12.19	5.08
Clermont.....Arrive	12.30	5.18

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.20 p.m	5.56 p.m
Wetmore.....	*	*
Hamlin.....	1.30	*
Colegrove.....	1.36	6.06 †
Crosby.....	2.01	*
Smethport.....	2.21	7.03
Farmers Valley.....	2.33	7.16 †
Frisbee.....	2.40	*
Larrabee.....Arrive	2.52	7.35

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.
7 10	5 30	Dep.....Buffalo	Ar.	7 45	7 30
7 46	6 11	Elma		7 06	7 46
7 59	6 25	Aurora		6 52	7 32
8 45	7 10	Arcade		5 57	6 43
8 55	7 20	Yorkshire		5 46	6 33

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Cane, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tulyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Rasers, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

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No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

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Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. **A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR,** with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in *any* position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. **A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS,** with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bane of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

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and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

NEWS ITEMS.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The steamboats Grand Republic and Carondelet were burned at St. Louis. Loss, $300,000, on which there is $67,000 insurance.....The Republicans of Maryland held their convention in Baltimore, and nominated Dr. H. E. Porter for State controller. The platform indorses the Southern policy of the President; favors a speedy resumption of specie payments; asserts that "the efforts of the Democratic party to impugn the title of Rutherford B. Hayes, as President of the United States, are only equaled by the audacity in claiming the John Lee Carroll is the legally elected governor of Maryland; and while the title of the one was confirmed by a high tribunal composed of Republicans and Democrats, and created by Democratic votes, the title of the other has never been acknowledged by any respectable majority of the people in the State, and who only acquiesced in because there was no tribunal in the State that was willing to decide it upon the proofs of fraud and violence through which only he became governor;" denounces as shameful "the conduct of Democratic officials in administering the election laws;" holds the Democratic party responsible for the high taxes imposed upon the people and for imposing exorbitant tolls on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and unjust discriminations in freights on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; claims that "our great works of internal improvement, whether canal or railroad, were built for the people, and that freights and tolls should be so regulated as not to discriminate against local traffic or for or against special private interests."..... The centennial of the killing of a number of American troops, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, at Paoli, Pa., was observed at that place by the dedication of a monument to the dead.....Lewis V. Bogy, United States Senator from Missouri, died at St. Louis, on the 20th. He was appointed Senator in 1873, as successor to Frank P. Blair, Jr..... An express train was thrown from the track near Casselman Station, Pa., and twelve persons were injured..... The President was received by a large crowd at Chattanooga, Tenn., and made a lengthy address in response to a speech of welcome by Col. Cooke, an ex-Confederate soldier. Secretary Evarts, Postmaster-General Key, and Gov. Wade Hampton delivered addresses. In the afternoon the party were entertained by Judge Key in his own home.

General Grant was enthusiastically received at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and replied to an address of the Chamber of Commerce. In the evening he held a reception.....The mayor of Ferandina, Fla., appealed to the country for moderate aid, as the yellow fever there was spreading and causing much want and suffering. Destitution prevailed in the town and all work had ceased.....James Rhodes, a mulatto, was hanged at Newcastle, Del., for the murder of James Temple, a colored man.....A misplaced switch near Rome, N. Y., caused a collision between an express train and a freight train. The two engines, mail and baggage cars were completely wrecked, a fireman, brakeman and mail agent were killed, and about ten others were injured in different degrees of severity..... The Black Warrior river in Alabama, suddenly rose sixty-three feet and totally swept away the abundant crops of cotton, corn and fodder in the adjoining valley. It is estimated that 300,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed, and many planters are ruined.....The New York State Association of Young Men's Christian Associations met in annual convention at Hudson. E. B. Monroe, of New York city, was elected president.....A fire at the Union Planing Mills, Chicago, caused a destruction of property amounting to $45,000 on which was an insurance of $13,000; and a fire in Chickasaw county, Iowa, burned twenty-six business houses and five grain warehouses, causing a loss of $50,000.....The Carroll County Savings Bank at Wolfboro N. H., suspended payment. It is thought the bank will be able to pay its depositors in full.....The Republican of France have replied defiantly to President MacMahon's manifesto.....

The Presidential party arrived at Atlanta, Ga., and were welcomed in a speech by Gov. Colquitt, to which the President responded. About 10,000 people surrounded the stand. Addresses were made by Secretary Evarts and Postmaster-General Key. In the evening a reception was held at the Executive mansion, and the President and people of Atlanta were entertained by the governor. At the banquet addresses were made by the President, Messrs. Evarts, Key, Ben Hill and Gordon..... John S. Morton, president of the West Philadelphia railroad company, was found to be a defaulter to the amount of $750,000 or more. He issued over 10,000 unauthorized shares of stock of the railroad company over which he presided, and claimed that in doing so he had not made a dollar himself, but had been actuated by a desire to aid others..... Leverrier, the celebrated French astronomer, is dead.....An assemblage of 50,000 people welcomed General Grant at Newcastle, England..... A kerosene lamp in a small frame building in Keyport, N. J., exploded or was tipped over, and before the flames could be extinguished they had communicated to other buildings and soon destroyed the business portion of the town. About thirty buildings were burned and as many families were homeless. The pecuniary loss will be about $130,000, half of which is covered by insurance.....Clarence W. Gomersall, a New York broker, was shot dead in Newark, N. J., by a saloon keeper named Kerner, who claimed that he took the dead man for a burglar.

President Hayes and party returned North ward from their Southern tour, and arrived at Lynchburg, Va., where they were welcomed in an address, to which the President responded. He also held a reception in the parlors of the hotel and was visited by large numbers of the citizens..... A delegation of twenty-three Sioux Indians, headed by the celebrated chiefs Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, and accompanied by five interpreters, arrived in Washington. The object of their visit is to complain to the President that the government has ordered their removal to a reservation which does not suit them..... A fire broke out in the model room of the Patent Office at Washington—one of the finest public buildings at the national capital—and before it could be subjugated, a part of the roof and upper story was completely burned. Between fifty and seventy thousand valuable models that cannot be replaced and many important public documents were destroyed. The loss to the government will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars.....In response to a communication from a committee of New Jersey Democrats General McClellan replied, accepting the gubernatorial nomination, and declaring that if he should be elected he would be guided by a desire to insure economy in expenditures and to promote public prosperity.....The Fidelity Savings Bank of Chicago has suspended payments.

The President and party returned to Washington from their trip South.....Anderson Shifflett was hanged at Harrisburg, Va., for the murder of David G. Lawton in 1875. The murderer was paid $25 to kill his victim by the wife and brother of the murdered man, both of whom are in jail under sentence of death, for participating in the crime..... The New Jersey Republican convention met at Trenton, and was presided over by General Judson Kilpatrick. William A. Newell was nominated for governor, and the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1876, especially its cardinal doctrines. Resolved that the President of the United States, holding his high office by a majority of the electoral votes cast at the last election, and by virtue of the decision of the most august tribunal, ever created by Congress, is entitled to the support and respect in his office of every law-abiding citizen, and the puerile efforts of some portions of the Democratic party to throw discredit upon a tribunal largely of their own creation are an exhibition of folly and bad faith which deserve the reprobation and contempt of all right-minded citizens. Resolved, That we cordially recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote the reconciliation of all sections of the country, and to secure an efficient and economical administration of the business of the government. We are united in desiring to see the accomplishment of these great objects, and we pledge our hearty support to every wise measure calculated to secure the lasting unity and prosperity of the whole country on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens of all sections. The remaining resolutions demand the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that now fixed by law; declare that the nomination of the non-Jerseyman, McClellan, by the Democrats, is a ring proceeding and an insult to the just State pride of every citizen; denounce the Democrats for extravagance in State administration, useless parades, inordinate fees, etc., and pledge the Republican party to reform all these abuses; demand the reduction of the rate of interest to six per cent.; announce unalterable opposition to meddling by religious sects in civil affairs, especially the expenditure of the public school fund; point with pride to the devotion of the Republican party to the interests of labor, as evinced in the tariff; and pledge earnest and undivided support to Mr. Newell.....Much excitement was caused in Madison, N. J., and surrounding towns, by a mysterious and fatal disease which attacked and carried off a number of horses.....It is understood in New York that Connolly, of the Tweed ring, has offered to pay $1,000,000 in settlement of the suits against him.

The Wisconsin Democratic State convention was held in Fond du Lac. James Mallory, of Milwaukee, was nominated for governor. The platform adopted declares "its firm belief that the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by chicane and fraud, under the protection of the Federal military." It declares for "the freedom of the ballot assured by the bayonet." It is opposed to subsidies and in favor of preserving the public lands for the use of actual settlers. It declares hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party, withdrawing capital from taxation, increasing the burdens of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country; and demands instead that the property protected by the government pay its just proportion of the expenses of the government; that silver be remonetized, and that the present resumption act be repealed, and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it." It declares in favor of "the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of labor," and favors the reduction of national and State expenses..... The National Prohibition party of the United States held a session in New York, which was attended by a number of men and women prominently connected with the temperance cause in the Eastern and Western States. The need of legislation in favor of temperance was discussed.

New York Republican State Convention.

The New York Republican State Convention was held at Rochester. Thomas C. Platt was appointed chairman, Senator Conkling declining the honor. The platform is in opposition to the President's restrictive order in relation to Federal officeholders, and a substitute by George William Curtis approving the course of the President was lost by a vote of 100 to 294. The resolutions adopted favor speedy resumption of specie payments and oppose profuse appropriations and grants to carry on works, local and sectional in character. That part of the platform referring to the Federal officeholders and the President's Southern policy reads: The office of government is to conserve order, peace and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the Constitution and laws. Unity and fraternal relations in all States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquility, justice and obedience to lawful authority. The Constitution ordains that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." The only republican government known to the Constitution of any American State is a government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ military force to protect lawful State authority against domestic violence is by the Constitution committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the National Executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in regard to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquility and justice, and no act of the Republicans of New York conducive to its good effects shall be withheld. We insist on purity, frugality and efficiency in every branch of the public service, National and State. To that end we hold these requirements practical and just: first, no needless office, or officer, or public agent should exist; second, compensation for official service should be fair and just, but in no case excessive; third, fit men and no others should hold public trusts; fourth, every official, high or low, should be required at all times faithfully to perform his duty, and the whole of it; fifth, no official or officeholder should be subject to political or partisan assessments, or to interference in any way with his political rights or action, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, or to control or to abridge in any respect the absolute freedom in political action which in this country belongs to all voters alike. In connection with this subject we mean with satisfaction to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes wherein he declares that the founders of our government meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. In furtherance of this view, we commend, as worthy of consideration, legislation making officers secure in a limited fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under State laws are removable in this State, on charges to be regularly and openly preferred and adjudged. We hold honest service or labor the best and highest exercise for American citizens and those who labor for others, whether for the government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political, civil and religious affairs. They owe the full service they agree to render and to their employers they owe nothing more. The constitution of the United States and of the State of New York and the laws establish equal rights of all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate as unwarrantable and hurtful all attempt by employers, whether representing capital or political power, to encroach upon or coerce others in the enjoyment of any of the rights or the exercise of any of the duties of citizenship. In the State of New York the whole number of national officeholders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is 7,455. This is one national official or employé to 592 voters. Of State, county and town officials there are in this State 133,513. This is one State, county or town official to every 8½ voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account their nearness to the citizen and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes even greater than the numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow citizens. The laws make no such exclusion, and we deny as an imputation upon the people of New York that they are or have been dominated by the nation's subordinate officials, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs short of extinction of manhood and patriotism in which a postmaster or a clerk could subdue to his partisan will 152 other electors, or exert any other influence beyond such as his character might give him.

A Novel Mode of Catching Whales.

An enterprising Norwegian, Mr. Sven Foyn, has successfully carried out a method of whale-fishing which has greatly added to the prosperity and stench of Vadso. He has two steamers, with hull, masts, and all other visible parts painted *sea-green, in order that they may approach their victim unperceived.* They are armed with small swivel guns, weighing about three hundred weight, at the bow. From these is fired a compound projectile, consisting of a harpoon with hinged barbs, or rather flukes, like those of an anchor, and weighing altogether about thirty pounds. While the harpoon is in the gun, going through the air, and piercing its victim, these arms, or barbs, or flukes, lies snugly down by the side of the harpoon shaft; but when it has penetrated the flesh of the whale, and the shaft is drawn backward, they spread out, pierce the flesh sideways and obliquely, till, at an angle of forty-five degrees, the stop of the hinge checks their further outspreading, and they become an effectual barb, which renders the withdrawal of the harpoon impossible. But this is not all. Besides this formidable hinged barb, the harpoon is furnished with a humanely devised explosive shell, which bursts within the solid flesh of the sea monster and kills him almost instantly. A towing cable is then fixed to his capacious nose, and the little bright green steamer tugs the great slate-colored carcass in the Vadso harbor.

"Shoot Me, and Not Hang Me."

As A. J. Frank, deputy sheriff, was on his way to Alturas, the county seat of Modoc county, California, with John McCoy, he was halted by about fifteen armed and masked men, who demanded the prisoner, McCoy. The deputy and his assistant, Thomas Henderson, were taken from the wagon and bound, commanded not to stir, and a guard was placed over them with shotguns. The rest of the gang took charge of the wagon and prisoner. McCoy said: "Boys, this is what I expected." The mob ordered him to say his prayers. In answer to that he said: "Shoot me, and not hang me." The rope was prepared over a pine limb by the side of the road, and when the wagon was stopped one of the party led the horses under the limb of the tree. The rope was then put around his neck, and the word; "Pull on it, boys," was given. He was soon dangling between heaven and earth. The masked men remained about twenty-five minutes on the spot, and then the deputy and his assistant were released and commanded to go to Adin and let the man hang all night. McCoy had stabbed and killed Charles Leibecker, a quiet, industrious, and inoffensive man, who had never before seen McCoy.

Many persons are said to be penny-wise and pound foolish, but they who are penny-foolish will hardly ever be pound-wise.

Mehemet Ali's Narrow Escape.

A French correspondent in the Turkish camp relates that, shortly before the recent battle in the neighborhood of Karahassan, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army and his staff very narrowly escaped being taken prisoners. Starting from Rasgrad, Mehemet Ali advanced in the direction of Karahassan, a small village on the right bank of the river Lom, and at that time occupied by the Russians. On turning a sharp bend in the road the lances of a strong patrol of Cossacks were suddenly seen, almost close in front of the general and his staff. The leader of the hostile party was apparently aware of the presence of the Turkish commander-in-chief in the group advancing, for he at once launched his men against it, calling out to them not to kill any one and on no account to fire. Flight alone could save the small band of Turkish officers. A headlong chase ensued. Mehemet Ali himself and the majority of his staff, being better mounted than their pursuers, succeeded in escaping; but a colonel, two captains, and a lieutenant accompanying the commander-in-chief were overtaken and captured.

A Novel Foster Mother.

A correspondent of the New York *World* says that Mr. John A. Todd set a hen on thirteen eggs last spring. When the little chicks began to peep through the shells, the old hen would peck at them until she had pecked out the eyes of at least five, and then she pecked the tops of their heads off. Mr. Todd saw her at it, and took the the chicks that were not yet killed, and two or three that were just breaking the shell, away from her, put them in a basket on some cotton, kept them some days near the stove, and saved seven chicks from the thirteen eggs; when the chicks were old enough they were allowed to run in the yard by day, and at night they were put into a basket covered with a cloth and set in one corner of his kitchen. Mr. Todd went to feed them one morning, and was astonished on raising the cloth to see his three-months' old "Thomas" cat curled up in the basket with the chicks all close around him. The cat continued to sleep with them every night afterward until they went to roosting with the other chickens. This cat was never known to catch chickens on the place, but would catch birds and ground squirrels every day.

A Brave Servant Girl.

A servant girl named Harriet Smith was presented with a valuable gold watch by the people of Maidstone, England, for a rather singular act of bravery. A man was painting the outside cornice of a three story dwelling in which Harriet was a domestic. The ladder on which the painter stood, fell, and the painter clung to the roof with his legs dangling dowd by the third-story window. Miss Smith threw open the window and courageously grasped the painter's ankles just as the exhausted man let go, and she hung on until she dragged him feet first through the window. Hence the watch presentation.

A Remedy That Defies Competition.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters defy competition. Of the host of rivil tonics that have cropped up during its long career, not one has gained and retained such a large share of public favor, though many have enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. The reason is this, that whereas many of these medicines were advertised to perform cures of the most startling nature, they have, when tested, almost invariably turned out to be of little or no value, while the great invigorant, whose reputation they were intended to rival, has never disappointed those who have placed their confidence in it. It has vindicated in the amplest manner its claims to be considered a positive specific remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, malarious fevers, debility, constipation, and numerous other maladies arising from general weakness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of beauty, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. Those goods are the handsomest, and most stylish ever seen, and so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

"A Drowning Man Will Catch at a Straw."

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who having neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will rush to almost every nostrum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Go to your druggist, buy a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at once and ultimately cure. It is no straw, it is a cable well tried; hold on to it and be saved.

50 cts. and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Bread is the Staff of Life.

By bread we mean all the various forms into which it is customary to convert cereal flour. When is bread good? Bread is good when light, sweet and nutritious, and without deleterious qualities. How are these properties best secured? In no way, we answer, so well and certainly as by the use of Dooley's Yeast Powder. *Try it* thoroughly and convince yourself.

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs. Grafenburg Co., New York.

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Prejudice is an extravagance lily afforded in these times. Let not your prejudice lead you to buy, till you have sent for free price list of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., who offers to sell, on trial, Five Ton Wagon Scales at $50; freight prepaid.

STUTTERING.—This singular affliction is treated by an ingenious invention called Bates' Patent Apeliancon. Simpson & Co., Box 5076, New York, send description of same to all inquirers.

Ireland to the Front:

If you are bilious take Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold by druggists at 25 cts. a package.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Two Chromos Free.—A pair of beautiful Gem Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months' subscription to Leisure Hours, a handsome 16 page literary paper, filled with the choicest stories, sketches, poetry, etc., sent *free* to all sending 15 cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers J. I. PATTEN & CO., 162 Nassau Street, New York, guarantee every one double value of money sent. Newsdealers sell LEISURE HOURS, price 7 cents.

$350 a Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

SAFETY LAMPS! Agents Wanted for Cincinnati Safety Lamp Company, 161, 163, 165 Pearl Street, corner Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio. Canvass Barney, Circular Free. Write at once to

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE GREAT RIOTS

It containing a full account of the Origin of Strikes in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other Cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Startling romance and incidents, etc., etc. Send for full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Markets.

By Telegraph.

Beef Cattle—Native		@	6¾
Texas and Cherokee	6	@	6¾
Milch Cows	40	@	50
Hogs—Live		@	6¾
Dressed		@	7¾
Sheep		@	6¼
Lambs		@	6¼
Cotton—Middling		@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 75	@	6 00
State—Good to Choice	6 25	@	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 37	@	1 44
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 36	@	1 37
Rye—State	79	@	80
Barley—State	1 3	@	1 6
Barley Malt	85	@	91
Buckwheat	80	@	81
Oats—Mixed Western	51	@	52
Corn—Mixed Western	58¾	@	59¾
Hay, per cwt	90	@	95
Straw, per cwt	45	@	60
Hops—75's—82 @40 ....76's	78	@	82
Pork—Mess	12 50	@	13 00
Lard—City Steam	8	@	8¼
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20	@	25
" No. 2, new	12	@	15
Dry Cod, per cwt	4	@	4
Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@	22
Petroleum—Crude .00¾@02¾	Refined,		7½
Wool—California Fleece	20	@	24
Texas "	20	@	24
Australian "	44	@	46
State XX	41	@	44
Butter—State	26	@	30
Western—Choice	20	@	21
Western—Good to Prime	16	@	18
Western—Firkins	10	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	12	@	16
State Skimmed	10	@	13¾
Western	09	@	10¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	19	@	20¾

BUFFALO.

Flour	7 75	@	10 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 33	@	1 36
Corn—Mixed	80¾	@	81
Oats	38	@	38
Rye	55	@	55
Barley	82	@	82
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06	@	06¼
Sheep	05	@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	06	@	06¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12	@	7 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 32	@	1 33
Rye	55	@	57
Corn—Yellow	57	@	60¾
Mixed	56	@	56
Oats—Mixed	38	@	38
Petroleum—Crude .10¾ @10¾	Refined,		14¾
Wool—Colorado	23	@	26
Texas	20	@	26
California	22	@	26

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	05	@	06¾
Sheep	06¾	@	07¾
Hogs	06	@	06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 50	@	9 00
Corn—Mixed	45	@	53¾
Oats—"	38	@	39
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	43	@	46
California Fall	40	@	41

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle	05¾	@	07¾
Sheep	05	@	06¾
Lambs	06	@	07
Hogs		@	06

NEW YORK, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 25	@	7 00
Sheep	7 00	@	7 75
Lambs	7 00	@	8 00

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